suggested by the provisional Governor, and submitted to and approved by the President. All were allowed to vote, who were loyal and would then take the oath required by the President, ex-cept such as might fall within some one of the exceptions: It was required of them, that they should be pardoned before voting. The number of votes cast is not known, but in the county of Wake the vote exceeded 2,000. Very few could have been excluded by the rules prescribed, for the whole number of petitioners for pardons from the State is under 2,000, and at least one half had been pardoned before the day of voting.

I do not notice this, because I conceive it necessary to my argument, but it is well enough that the truth of his-

tory should be vindicated. The Convention was the President's work, and not Gov. Holden's. And it may be safely affirmed, that if it were legally called, the Convention was vested with the amplest powers to alter and amend the whole State Constitution in every part. There is not in either proclamation, that of the President, or that of the Provisional Governor, one word of dictation or special direction of duty. So far as the proclamations speak, the Convention was as free to alter or amend, and to form and present a Constitution of its own choice, as the Convention of any other State in the Union, North or South. Indeed, so far from carrying the aspect of dictation, it is expressly provided, that the amendments shall be submitted to the people.

Every State is bound to present such " a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protecion by the United States against invasion, nsurrection, and domestic violence." This was all that was required of the Convention; but what should constitute particulars of this republican form, was left to the Convention, with liberty to alter and amend the existing one, as in their judgment might seem best. If the Convention had been called by the General Assembly, under the same terms of power, and it had presented the Constitution lately rejected, there would have been never a word of objection urged against it, for having usurped powers; nor urged against the legislation exercised by it,-certainly not by those, who were of the Convention of May, 1861. For, although it was well understood, that the only and exclusive objects of calling that Convention were those which concerned our federal relations, yet they legislated on every species of law-making, fundamental and temporary, from the solemn act of cutting asunder, for all time to come, the bonds of our Federal Union, to the repeal of an act of the Legislature which but a few months before, had restored the competency of Indian testimony. Nor was it less observant of restraint in matters of constitutional amendment, which had never been discussed, nor even thought of, in the canvass which preceded its assembling. Indeed, there was no canvass. Thirteen days only were allowed from the call of the Convention to the election of its members. Yet, so soon as it had convened and resolved to secede and provided means to uphold the impending war, it set itself to work on constitutional reform. To enfranchise the Jews; to change the rule for demanding the yeas and nays; To protect the owners of slaves from excessive taxation : Provisions for these purposes were engrafted in the Constitution, and others equally unconnected with the political change, were on their way to it. They, with a book of ordinary legislation, were the works of able jurists :- of men, who now complain, that the late Convention undertook to amend the Constitution in matters. about which they had received no instruction, and became legislators, when they were elected only to amend the Constitution.

Having shown that the Convention has exercised no power, which was forbidden to it-either by the words of the Proclamation or the example of the Convention of 1861, which, I cheerfully admit, had in it some of the "best portion" of the people, -it remains now only to establish the right of the President to call it.

Practically, the doctrines taught by the jurist, to whom I have referred, have deprived the State of all its officers, except those who were appointed "during good behavior;" and the last official oath, which was administered to these officers by a proper person, was " to support the Constitution of the Confederate States." These doctrines, too, leave the State in a helpless condition for the future. The first Thursday of August, 1866the time for electing members of the General Assembly-has passed away; and the time fixed by the only law, which this jurist acknowledges, will be on the first Thursday of August, 1868. So there can be no lawful Legislature till after that day. There can be no Governor either, for the same reason, unless it be Gov. Vance, and he stands displaced by the military arm, and is under parole. The election for a Governor and General Assembly, in October next, will be a wretched farce, and the electors assembled on that day a mere "caucus." Of the same character likewise will be the persons elected members when they shall assemble for legislation. The Governor also will be a mere usurper of the Executive chair.

Equally unfounded is the opinion that the Convention was called for specified purposes. It has been asserted by some, that it was called for three purposes only, viz: 1, to rescind the ordinance of secession, 2, to abolish slavery. 3, to repudiate the war debt.

I have said, that neither of the proclamations dictated any specific work for the Convention. The oath, however, required of the electors and members may, perhaps, be considered to some extent, as instructions, that they were to support the Constitution of the United States, and abolish slavery. As to the war debt, there was no reference to it in any writing or opinion of the President until many days after the Convention was assembled. His injunction upon this subject then came by telegram, in response to an inquiry by the Provisional Governor. Up to that hour his wishes upon the matter were wholly unknown.

But had the Convention stopped, after doing these three things, there could have been no Governor, other than a Provisional one; and no Legislature whatever, as the President did not recognize the existence of that elected in August, 1864. No power to raise means to support the insane and helpless, or to revive a judiciary. It is useless however, to pursue further this aspect of our then forlorn condition.

The fundamental error of the learned jurist, whom I have quoted, when he denoun ced the call of a Convention by the President "an act of clear and despotic usurpation," consists in his wholly ignoring the admitted laws of war. Had there been no conflict of arms, between the United States and North-Carolina, the act would properly be denounced in the strong language used, and the President's Convention had indeed been a mere "causus." But far otherwise has been

North-Carolina, all admit, previous to May 20th, 1861, was an integral part of the United States. On that day the State threw off its allegiance and armed itself to maintain its independence. In the Convention, which undertook to inaugurate this new political status for the State, there were two parties; one who held the right to abandon the Union at pleasure, the other who denied this right. The former were determined on their course of maintaining the cause of separation; the latter, seeing the fury of the hour, feared the introduction of a deadly civil war around our firesides, if they should stand up in defense of the national authority, and persuaded themselves that the State would suffer less by uniting in a common attempt at separation, and, therefore, they consented to

rebel against that authority. Both parties united as separatists. Many of the latter party still clung to the hope, that some forturate event would turn up, which might

The United States, acting upon the two-fold principle, proclaimed from the foundations all combinations, great and small, against its authority. It claims the same power to tion of the government, that the Union was crush a rebellion in a State, as one in a terindissoluble at the pleasure of a minority of the States, and that the integrity of the Union was essential to the safety of each and State shall attempt to shelter the people in every State, levied armies to restore the na- their rebellion, it may use the same powers From the 20th, of May to the final surren-

ganized resistance to the United States .-During all this time its Governor and its undone, which could be done, to disrupt the common government and annihilate its authgigantic energies were displayed. At length, lowever, the State was filled with the mighty and victorious armies of the Union .-Resistance was no longer practicable; and he had achieved the victory at an expense of three hundred thousand lives, and three billions of money. By all the laws of war it was To this end, for a while, martial law was were without any civil government, things, to enforce that law? Was it a duty on the part of the high officer, entrusted with the power to terminate the war and re-establish the allegiance of the people, was it his duty, I ask, to restore to power the Governor and the Legislature, who had been pressing and using every available means, within their reach, to oppose the very thing which and those whose task it is to suppress a civil he had just accomplished? Was it his duty | war heated by three hundred fields of blood to rely on any promises of future loyalty which they might make, while his victorious banners were displayed before them? The most favorable position which the State, in | ment when the roar of battle shall cease, to this condition, could occupy, is that of a for- find the subdued heart or the cordial hand eign nation, which, being conquered, it is for peace and fraternity. The conqueror who not the will of the conqueror that it shall re- knows this must regulate his policy by the sume its independence without sufficient condition of the people. If he have the guarantees of peace. He has the rightful kindest of natures himself, and be ever so power to provide the means of securing its much disposed to proclaim pardon to all, dependence; and he is the sole judge of the still he must watch the wave of discontent, to necessary means. So the President, being see whether it is really sinking into rest, or charged with the duty of suppressing the re- restrained only by the check of t.iumphant bellion, insurrection and domestic violence, arms. It is doubtless his true policy to rewas the sole judge, after these were quieted | move, as fast as possible, from before the eves in the presence of a mighty army, of the best of the people, all offensive displays of the civil means for securing that tranquility. If | conquering hand, and substitute, in their he had deemed it prudent to keep up marti- stead, the confidence of returning friendal law, he could have done it without ques- ship. Distrust begets distrust, and, so long tion, as far as the mere right of power was as it shall manifest itself, the door to a corconcerned, because, necessarily, he was the dial fraternity will remain closed. And sole judge of the expediency. May be not while I admit that martial law may be abuse the milder means for the same end, by solutely necessary to suppress a rebellion, installing, for a time, a civil authority of his and, as a matter of course, that those, who own selection? It would be extraordinary, may be entrusted to suppress it, must be at indeed, if the President were invested with all times, unless there be a universal civil conthe power to use mighty armies and fight | trolling power, the sole judge to what extent bloody battles to suppress the rebellion of a | it shall be pushed, and how long it shall State, and yet not use milder means to se- last, - yet I know of no instrument of war, cure the object in view. When martial law which is so hostile to the restoration of exists civil law is superseded. The conquer- speedy and firm peace, as the exercise of that or may allow just so much of the civil as he despotic authority over a people accustomed may please. He may extend it over the to the blessings of civil liberty, as used by whole of the conquered land or may confine | the citizens of every State in the Union from

would avoid the danger, he may install It is true, that when he proposes to secure the ends of the war by re-establishing civil into civil war? authority, it will ever be wise in him to addiscretion with him to allow or refuse them. functions of the civil law may be resumed,

martial law in its full vigor.

When the President said he was unwilling to trust a Governor and Legislature, who had urged a bloody war for four years, to inaugutate a new civil administration of affairs, he announced what he had the right When he proposed to allow loyal citizens only to inaugurate civil government he did not exceed the lawful power of a commander-in-chief, who had won his power on the battle field. If, to this hour, the people of the State of North-Carolina had refused to call a Convention, at the suggestion of the President, he would clearly have been authorized to suppress all civil government Can this be questioned? If the gubernatorial and legislative terms both had expired by lature. their own limitation, while the martial law was in full vigor under the commander-inchief, might he not have called a Convention of the people; or provided rules for the election of a Governor and Legislature? If denly bereft of its established organs, can substitute others for re-inaugurating civil government, cannot the Commander-in-chief, who is, himself, the supreme power, -may he ander and Wilkes,) Calvin J. Cowles. not, for the purpose of civil government, appoint a Governor, with the power to renew | Sen., and Capt., John Q. A. BRYAN. and start afresh the dislocated machinery of Then, on motion the Chairman appointed than his own.

That such are the unquestioned laws of nomination. war is admitted by every writer on the laws sustain my views. The whole of them is grouped in two sentences by the learned Kent, vol. 1 p 96, who says: "The end of been mentioned as suitable persons to repend. The persons and property of the enemy | Therefore, be it may be attacked and captured, or destroyed, when necessary to procure reparation or se-

curity. ric of the Federal government. Although, from its foundations, it has been maintained by many able statesmen, that each State had tled by federal authority. Whenever, there-fore, before the late conflict, any portion of the people rose in arms against the authori-friends and co-workers all who ardently deity of the government, they have been treated as rebels; and in like manner, whenever the people of a State, in their State organization, have attempted to throw off their allegiance

has been disregarded, and its people have been treated precisely as a mere portion of the people of the United States, without reference to their State organization. It has asserted and exercised the right to suppress ritory. And if, in truth, it may ignore and tional authority and enforce obedience to its over them to suppress the force and secure loyalty, as if they had no such shelter. The end of the war is to compel obedience, and der, the State of North-Carolina, in all its the government must have the same powers departments, political and civil, was in or to effect this over the whole people of a State,

as over one hundred of its citizets. In every civil war, no matter what may be Lesgislature were employed in bringing to the form of its government, when the rebellthe aid of the war its entire resources of men | ion shall be surpressed, it becomes the govand money, and the judiciary concurred in ernment, after fully securing its peace and the legality of its course. Nothing was left tranquility, to restore the people who may be pardoned, as speedily as possible to all their former rights, unless it shall be deemed ority. During a period of four years these necessary, for future security, to abridge some of them. A consolidated and unlimited government may do this ; but as there is no power in our forn of government to annihilate a State, there is no authority, known the arm of State opposition unwillingly fell, to the Constitution, to alter or diminish any nerveless and paralyzed. The President was right which stands guaranteed to a State. commander-in-chief of the victorious forces. The only power, which may incidentally do It had been his duty to carry on the war and this, is that which enforces on the governmeut the solemn constitutional duty to preserve the States as an integral part of the Union. It in doing this, collisions arise, his duty to secure the results of the conflict. and the laws of peace are too feeble to ef fect the object, the laws of war must be inspread over the whole State and the people voked to accomplish it. In a word the rebellion must be suppressed by arms, obedience it not constitutional, in such a condition of compelled, and tranquility restored, by such means as shall be most effectual to preserve the integrity of the government.

Political and moral storms no more subside, at once, into a calm, than do those of nature. The surging passions which have been raised during a civil war of four years will become tranquil at no man's bidding. and carnage, and the fate of whose arms has been to spread desolation in the track of conquest, may never expect, at the first moit within bounds. If he puts the entire peo- its earliest existence. Nothing more frets, ple under it, it is presumed that the security | nay enrages, a people accustomed to be tried of the objects of the war renders it necessary. by courts and juries, sworn to administer the If he limits the area of its operation, it is pre- law they have made themselves, than to be sumed to be done because the security of | brought under guard, even in civil matters, He may extend martial law over the people known law under which the complaint is in certain particulars and allow the civil law | made, and substitutes, in its place, another to operate in all matters else. In a word, he unknown to the people, harsh and despotic, he may use such means, either of war or It, therefore, will be ever the policy of any wise peace, and it is his duty te do so, which will | conqueror to restore to the vanquished, as best attain, and most effectually secure, the early as posible, their civil institutions and purposes in view. If the continuance in pow- remove, from their midst, so soon as practier of those who have fought him is in his cable, the sources of martial annoyance. If judgment dangerous, he may displace them. | this be a true line of policy as to conquests, If the installation of others in their place generally, how much more so must it be, as to a State, or a portion of a common country, which under excitement for a while, may have forgotten its higher duties and plunged

But whether the policy pusued be the wise here as closely, as with safety he may, to the or the unwise one, the people when they are usages of the people. But it is a matter of restored by gradual steps to their former condition, must always regard each step prescri-If he propose the terms on which, alone, the bed by the supreme power and by them accepted and used, as lawful. Having reached and they are refused, he may still continue the summit by this means, it will not do to the martial law until they are accepted; and determine any step in the ascent, lest they if these terms be accepted, they must be em- fall again amid a chaos of ruins. This is abbraced in good faith and punctually fulfilled. | solutely necessary in order to protect their If after accepting them, they are rejected or own agents during their progress to comcarelessly complied with, he may restore the plete self government, and, indeed, to protect the acts of society in all its tender and delicate relations from being regarded as the doings of a licentious rabble. A contrary doctrine snaps the continuity of government. and creates an interregnum, during which

> there was no law among the people. I am, respectfully, yours, B. F. MOORE.

For the Standard. Public Meeting in Wilkesboro'.

Pursuant to a previous notice a large and respectable portion of the Union citizens of Wilkes County assembled at the Court-house. in Wilkesboro' on Saturday the 1st day of and continue in full force the martial law .- | September, 1866, for the purpose of nominating Union candidates for the next Legis-On motion, S. P. Smith, Sen., was ap-

pointed Chairman, and Geo. H. Brown and H. Hays, Secretaries.

The Chairman in a brief and appropriate manner explained the object of the meeting; the supreme power, in a State, which is sud- whereupon the following candidates were nominated by acclamation. For the Senate (the 45th Senatorial Dis-

trict comprising the counties of Iredell, Alex-For the House of Commons, S. P. SMITH,

civil government? If he cannot, it is certain, a committee of four, to wit, Wm. Walker, that, so long as he may choose to maintain R. M. Smith, G. S. Smoot, and John F. Parmartial law, no other authority can. It is lier, to prepare resolutions for the meeting. equally certain, that he is not bound to with- During the absence of the committee the draw that law in order to witness proceedings nominees being loudly called for responhad for that purpose, under other counsel | ded in handsome and patriotic addresses to the meeting, each of them accepting the

The committee returned and reported of nations. I need not cite authorities to through their Chairman, Wm. Walker, the

war is to procure by force the justice which | resent the 45th Senatorial District in the next cannot otherwise be attained, and the laws Legislature, and it being desirable to harof nations allow the means requisite to the monize, conciliate, and unite upon the best;

1. Resolved, That we propose to the Coun ties of Iredell and Alexander that they meet us in Convention at Taylorsville, N. C. the If these laws of war do not apply to the 15th inst., for the purpose of consultation States, it must be because of the peculiar fab- and advisement on, and nomination of, a Union candidate to represent the district in the next Legislature.

2. Resolved further. That the Chairman of the right to withdraw from the Union at this meeting appoint six delegates to reprepleasure, yet it is very certain that the gov- sent this County in said Convention, and ernment has never, for one moment, been administered upon that theory of its coning, to wit, C. J. Cowles, and urge his claims struction; but upon the theory, that the Fed- on the ground that we are entitled to the eral government was supreme in the powers member, inasmuch as each of the other coungranted to it; and if any question might ties have been represented since we have arise whether a power claimed had been been, but we will not insist on our rights in granted, its ultimate decision was to be set- the matter, but we will accept any good

sire the re-establishment of the government disregarding old party names and former ties and look with distrust upon all who would hinder and delay the good work. With resto the government, the State organization / toration comes law, with law peace, with

persons who affect to love the government while they despise "the" blue and hate Union

4. Resolved further, That secession was abolition, unsuspected by its votaries, but nev-ertheless abolition; and that for the evils growing out of emancipation we are not in any way responsible; and having had but few slaves, are comparatively exempt from the evils affecting the other sections, yet our udgments are awakened to a conviction that the peace and prosperity of the South-ern country requires that the white and black

races be separated. 5. Resolved further, That we earnestly ad- TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. vise that, by bounties, the colored people be induced to emigrate to their father land. Africa, and that the United States government tender to the American Colonization Society idle war vessels to be used in their transportation to Liberia; and that the Secretary of this meeting communicate a copy of this resolution to the Secretary of the Colonization Society, with a request that it be laid before Congress.

Which were read and unanimously adopted On motion, it is ordered that the proceedngs of this meeting be published in the Raleigh Standard, with a request that the Henderson Pioneer copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. S. P. SMITH, Sr., Ch'm. GEO. H. BROWN, | Secretaries. H. HAYS,

[From the Hendersoville Pioneer.] Union Meeting in Hendersonville.

In accordance to notice, quite a respectble number of citizens assembled at the Court House in Hendersonville on the 25th nstant. The meeting was organized by calling Col. J. C. Duckworth, of Transylva-nia, to the Chair, and Saml. J. Tracy, to act

On motion of Rev. James Blythe, Hon. A. rief and explicit manner, at the same time expressing regret that through false reports, nisrepresentation, and for want of mail faclities, that a full delegation was not pres-

The following counties were represented s follows :

Transylvania .- A. F. English, Robert Iamilton, J. C. Duckworth, J. L. Siniard. S. J. Tracy, G. C. Neill, H. C. Gillespie, A. J. Loftis, W. W. Hamblin, B. Merrell. Polk.-Jesse Rhodes, J. W. Hampton, S.

McDowell .- W. A. B. Murphy, Z. Sal-

Henderson,-A. H. Jones, N. Bowen, J. F. Woodfin, T. Gibbs, Levi Jones, J. L. Hood, . J. Stepp, S. T. Featherston. A partial representation from Buncombe

On motion, the Chair appointed the folowing committee to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, consisting of the following delegates : A. H. Jones, R. | expressed by the Congress, they will degrade Iamilton, G. C. Neill, Jesse Rhodes, W. A. B. Murphy, and S. T. Featherston.

During the absence of the committee, Rev-Bowen entertained the audience with quite an able an interesting address; after A. H. Jones, the following Preamble and resolutions, which, after some discussion, were

WHEREAS, In the Providence of an allwise result of secession and war, and by which ome change in Constitution of the U.S. is

of each House of Congress shall deem it nec essary to change or amend the same, it may by a vote of two-thirds of each House propose such changes as it may deem proper,

WHEREAS, The Coustitution further provides, that whenever such proposed change shall be ratified by three-fourths of the ventions thereof, such shall become a part of the Constitution, and

WHEREAS, After due deliberation and inrestigation of five months by the Congress of the United States, the proper and lawful with political inconsistency, and the argu-authority of the same, merciful, humane and ment against other gentlemen who took part iberal terms have been offered as a sure and safe passport into the Union to our fathers .-Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st, That while we deplore the chism which seems to have sprung up betweeen the President and Congress, we hold that it is the duty of the Government to guard well itself against the machinations of intelligent, designing leaders, who without regard to sacred onths, decived the masses of without incurring the imminent risk of his the people, and by usurpations forced them

Resolved, 2d, That we recognize the Congress of the United States as having, under at the hands of the despotic governments at the Constitution, the rightful power, and full control of reconstructing the rebellious States, and are, in the main, a sober, earnest, patriotic and able body of men.

Resolved, 3d, That the strongest proof that can be given of loyalty to the Union by a people, consists in their readiness to concur in the measures adopted to secure it, by the party that saved it.

Resolved, 4th, That the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by his talents and great energy of charleaves the question of the elective franchise entirely with the individual States, the professed opinion of others to the contrary notwithstanding.

Resolved, 5th, That we recognize the prop-

osition to change the basis of representation according to the voting population, as just and wise, that it is not republican, nor democratic, nor just, that one man's vote, because he happens to live in a certain section of a State, or of the United States, shall count as much as the votes of from two to five other men, because they may happen to reside in a different section of a State, or of the United

Resolved, 6th, That the currency and credit of the United States should be maintained and sustained, and that we recognize the war debt as just and honorable, and therefore

should be paid. Resolved, 7th, That all debts or obligations reated, or incurred in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are illegal, and the people should never be taxed in the State or in any of the counties, to pay a farthing of the same.

Resolved, 8th, That we are unequivocally, and unconditionally in favor of the Union and republicanism as taught by the founders of the republic; that we desire at the earliest practical moment the re-establishment of our full relations with the Union, and in order to facilitate this much desired end, we ledge our hearty support to the principles ereby enunciated.

Resolved, 9th, That while we entertain no pirit of revenge or animosity at the leaders the rebellion, who have been the means of the destruction of our brothers and sons, and who in the most vindictive, malicious spirit, combined with all the power and ability which they possessed, sought to destroy the United States Government, we deem it entirely unreasonable, and presumptous in the extreme, to expect people of the North, or of the South, to trust them so soon to build up the very Government which they so lately sought to destroy—at least for a time.

Resolved, 10th, That from unavoidable circumstances and misrepresentations, a full delegation not being present, these resolutions are subject to such alterations or amendments as may be deemed proper by any subsequent District Convention of the Union party. Upon consideration of less than a majority

of the counties of the District being repre sented, on motion, the Chair appointed committee of three to address a letter, with the proceedings of this convention to the

peace prosperity and happiness to all. But Convention as follows: A. H. Jones of Henwe are forced to doubt the sincerity of those derson, Robert Hamilton, of Transvivania on motion, it was agreed that the Henderson Pioneer be requested to publish the proceedings of the Convention, and the Raleigh Standard be requested to copy.

J. C. DUCKWORTH, Ch'n.

S. J. TRACY, Sec'y.

Tri-Weekly Standard

RALEIGH, N. C.

LOYAL UNION CONVENTION! A Convention of the loval Union men of North-Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on Thursday the 20th day of Sep-

The Union men of the State are respectfully and earnestly requested to come up in full force, to consult together on the present condition of the country.

Gen. Dockery for Governor. A friend writing us from Randolph Coun-

"We can give Gen. Dockery a large majority for Governor in this County, against Gov. Worth. Union meetings are being held in various parts of the County, and there will e scores from old Randolph to attend the Union Convention in Raleigh on the 20th."

We are gratified to hear that the Unionists the State are making ready to come up to Raleigh on Thursday the 20th, in large numbers. Do not wait for meetings to request you to come, friends, but come right along of your own accord. Let us have a I. Jones, was called upon to explain the bjects of the meeting, which he did in a people's Convention, and let our watchword be, The Union of the States as the paramount good, and the best means for the immediate restoration of the Union. Under this sign we shall conquer.

The Sentinel's Unjust and Unprovoked Attack on C. R. Thomas, E. R. Stanlev. and Others.

It is a noticeable fact, that the same style of writing and speaking characterizes the secessionists now which characterized them in 1860. Then they denounced the great body of the Northern people as vile Yankees and black Republicans, and told the people that if they submitted to Mr. Lincoln they would soon be reduced to a level with their own Madison and Jackson counties by letter and slaves; now they denounce the great body of the Northern people as mean Yankees and "radicals," and tell the people that if they submit to the will of the majority, as themselves to a level with the manumitted slaves. Loyal Union men they call "mean whites;" and persons residing among us, who happened to be born north of Mason's which, the committe reported through Hon. and Dixon's line, are "Yankees dyed in the wool."

The same sectional venom which involved our people in war is still at work, intensified, od, slavery has been destroyed, being the if possible, by the struggle through which we have passed. And what renders it the more noteworthy and serious is, that this WHEREAS, The Constitution of the Uni- venom displays itself not merely among the ted States provides that whenever two-thirds | masses of the secessionists and latter-day war men, but finds an outlet through the organ of Gov. Worth, in this City.

We have been led to these remarks by the gross and unprovoked attack by the Sentinel on Messrs. C. R. Thomas, E. R. Stanly, H. T. Menninger, R. F. Lehman, and E. W. Carpen-States, either by the Legislatures or by con- ter, of Newbern, because they, in common with other loyal men, thought proper to hold a meeting in that place to suggest a Union State Convention. Mr. Thomas is charged ment against other gentlemen who took part in this meeting is, that they are "Yankees dyed in the wool."

So far as Mr. Thomas is concerned, we know of no public man in the State who has a more unblemished or consistent record .-He was known during the rebellion as a Union man as far forth as he dared to be, life; and at the close of the rebellion, though he had suffered much with other Unionists Richmond and Raleigh, yet he was ready to forget and forgive, and to unite cheerfully with the great body of his fellow-citizens who might be "unmistakably loyal," in reconstructing the fabric of demolished government. Under authority from the President, he was appointed by the Provisional Governor President of the Atlantic Railroad; acter, he soon brought that Road out of the difficulties in which it had been involved by the war, and placed it in a condition in which it was doing remarkably well for the Stockholders and the State. But Mr. Thomas was too good a Union man for Gov. Worth-He proscribed him from his place as President of the Road on account of his Union principles; and his organ, the Sentinel, follows up this proscription by assailing and misrepresenting him, mimply because he has exercised his right as a citizen to take part in a public meeting.

This is one specimen out of many of the regard entertained by Gov. Worth for Union

Mr. Stanly is also assailed by the mendacious organ of the Governor. No man has a better right than E. R. Stanly to speak for Newbern. He has been, for years, one of its foremost citizens. There is no enterprize looking to the improvement and benefit of that community to which Mr. Stanly has not put his hand, or for which he has not expended his money. He is no politician, yet in a crisis like the present, which calls for the efforts of every loyal citzen to aid in restoring order and good government, we are glad to find such gentlemen as Mr. Stanly stepping

forward and acting their part. But the other gentlemen named are "Yankees!" This is the condensation of all bitterness-" Yankee!" There are thousands of Southern men in the Northern States and Cities, engaged in business, seeking to better their condition. What if the Northern people-what if the organs and friends of Governors of those States should suddenly turn upon these Southern men and brand them as rebels? Would not that be "tit for tat?" But the Northern people are above that. It is left to "mean white" secessionists of the South to speak thus of gentlemen from the Northern States who have settled among us to aid us in developing our resources and improving our condition.

Mr. Lehman has been in this State at least

the bar, and a worthy member of society. If Gov. Worth, the Sentinel, and the peop of the Newbern District, had been really in favor of the President's plan, they would have elected him to Congress last November, for he is not only qualified by his talents for the place, but he can take the test oath. That was one of the reasons why he was defeated; and this is the reason—if reason it can be Yankee." There are "Yankees" in this State, as in all the Southern States, who so far forgot their blood and the homes of their kindred, as to engage in war against their own brethren, and who manage to acquire popularity by denouncing "Yankees" and the Northern people as flippantly as does the Sentinel; and for these people the Sentinel always has a smile and a good word. They are not "Yankees." They are " adopted citizens "-- good Confederates." We profess to be American citizens. It makes no difference with us where a man was born, if he possess good principles, and if his conduct is upright and honorable. The blood spilled in so many rivulets during the rebellion should have washed out these offensive unnatural distinctions. It should have made us all the sons of Washington. The sum of the matter is, there are mean Yankees and there are mean Southern men; there are good fearless and persistent support they have Yankees, and there are good Southern

No citizen who wishes well to his country, by the position taken by them, and use all r who desires to see the Union restored on he basis of a common brotherhood, will nake these distinction between the North and South, or do anything to increase the bitterness which already exists. There is no hope for the country but in the cultivation of an elevated, all-pervading spirit of nationality.

Mr. Moore's Letter.

We publish to-day a letter from Hon. B. F. Moore, of Raleigh, addressed to his contituents, the people of Wake County, and through them to the people of the State, in eply to the recent letter of Ex-Chief Justice Ruffin, and in vindication of the powers and validity of the late State Convention.

We shall not attempt to add any thing to what Mr. Moore has said. His letter is in his best style, and must be regarded as conclusive as to all the points discussed.

The letter of Judge Ruffin, to which Mr. Moore has replied, has been productive of tained to the Union; and when they do so, great mischief in this State. Even if the and assume the attidude of public enemies at assumptions in the letter were correct, they ought not to have been made, especially at international law and the laws of war applisuch a time and by such a man as Ex-Chief cable to all belligerents according to modern

Judge Ruffin has gone further in the asserion of radical and revolutionary views, than the Congressional committee on reconstruction. That committee has expressly forborne to disturb the work of the President in the recently insurgent States, but has simply insisted, in the proposed constitutional amendment, that the substance of what the President has required the States to do, by ordinance or in their amended Constitutions, ism, and courage may entitle them to atshall be accepted by them as a part of the tain. federal Constitution. But Judge Ruffin would rip up every thing, and launch the State once more on the wide sea of revolution and anarchy. We regret to believe that Gov. Worth and the great body of his partizans sympathize with Judge Ruffin in

WILKES COUNTY .- It will be seen by the proceedings in our paper to-day that Calvin ment, which were made the foundation of J. Cowles, Esq. has been nominated for the Senate in the 45th district, and S. P. Smith and J. Q. A. Bryan, Esquires, for the Commons from Wilkes. Better nominations

A singular spectacle has been presented in Philadelphia, The Northern Radicals are trying to restrain their Southren brethern on the question of negro suffrage. At a meeting of Northern Governors, it was resolved that it would not do to go beyond the Congressional platform, for the present. They said their people were not prepared for the negro suffrage platform, and would not susin it.—Richmond Enquirer.

THE "FELLOW WHO CRIED NEW OR-LEANS."-The President, during his tour, has been subjected while addressing crowds to some insults and many interruptions. This was to have been expected from the "unter- nation and in securing the fruits of their vicrified democracy" of the Northwest. But in every instance the President stood his The Richmond Enquirer thus sketches one

"At Norwich he was enthusiastically received, but was also coarsely insulted. While speaking his voice was drawned by cries of Farragut" and "New Orleans." There to an insulting remark from the crowd, the President said : I should like to see that fellow who cries

New Orleans," Cries of "Here he is," and a bilious, cadaverous, brazen, wall-eyed, red-headed object, of the lower stratum of mankind, was shoved forward by the crowd, and answered with an impudent stare the searching look of Mr. Johnson-"Ah, there you are! I

thought you would look just about so." The mobocratic element was again rampant, and their rage was allowed its vocal outpouring, while Mr. Johnson smilingly re- M. Botts, of Va., D. R. Goodloe, of N. C., and ceived the manual and floral congratulations. of his friends."

The Jujube Tree.

We saw the other day, the fruit of the Jujube Tree (Rhamnus Zizyphus). It is chesnut brown, and about the size of a small from this State. D. R. Goodloe, Rev. Hope plum, and has a dry, pleasant agreeable taste. Bain, J. W. Wynne, H. K Furniss A. W. Tour The pit is hard like the date seed, of similar | gee and Hon. A. H. Jones. size but pointed at each end.

This is the fruit used in pectoral degostions, and to make the true Jujube Paste of com- try in war, forced the South to continue the merce. Though Brande says that the Jujube fight until we were subjugated. The Presipaste of London is now manufactured in dent then presented a plan of restoration, that city, from Gum-arabic and sugar slightly and the secessionists prevented the people

The Jujube tree stands the climate of The Congress then presented a series of Con-North-Carolina very well. The two shrubs stitutional amendments, which that body deor small trees of our neighbor's are about ten clares must be adopted before restoration feet in height, and are growing out in the can be effected: And the question now is, open garden, and are filled with Jujube are the secessionists to be allowed, after havplums just ripening. It resembles a young ing involved us in all this trouble, to defeat honey-pod locust in foliage but more glossy this plan also, and thus keep the States out in the leaf. The tree blooms late and is not of the Union? Will the people submit loninjured by the cold nights of Spring, when ger to the dictation of the authors of all their the peach, pear, apple and plum that bud troubles? Do they intend to stay out of the sooner, are killed in the bloom, or shortly Union for years for the particular benefit of thereafter, by the April frosts. The fruit a few persons who would be deprived of ripens in September, and was a curiosity to office if they should return, as Tennesee has us, for we were not aware there were any done, by adopting the proposed amend-President of the September Philadelphia ten years. He is a respectable member of trees of the Jujube growing in the country. ments?

The Philadelphia Convention. On Thursday the committee on address ported, and it was adopted.

The following resolutions from the com nittee were also passed:

Resolved, That the loyal people of the South cordially unite with the loyal people of the North in thanksgiving to Almighty God. through whose aid a rebellion unparalleled for its criminality has been overruled to the called-why the Sentinel sneers at him as a vindication of the supremacy of the Federal

Constitution over every State and Territory of the Republic. Resolved, That we demand now, as we have lemanded at all times since the cessation of hostilities, the restoration of the States in which we live to their old relations with the Union on the simplest and fewest conditions consistent with the security of the nation and with the protection of our lives, property, and political rights, now in jeopardy from the unquenched enmity of rebels lately in arms.

Resolved, That the unhappy policy pursued by Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, is in its effects upon the loyal people of the South unjust, oppressive, and intoler. able, and accordingly however ardently we desire to see our respective States once more represented in the United States, we would deplore their restoration on the inadequate conditions prescribed by the President as tending to magnify the sorrows and perils of our condition.

Resolved. That with pride in the patriot ism of the Congress, with gratitude for the given to the cause of loyalty, and their efforts to restore all the States to their former condition as States in the Union, we will stand means consistent with a peaceful and lawful course to secure the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States as proposed by the Congress at its recent session, and regret that the Congress in its wisdom did not provide for the greater security of the loyal people in the States not yet admitted to representation.

Resolved, That the political power of the Government of the United States in the administration of public affairs is, by its Constitution, confined to the popular or law-making part of the Government.

Resolved. That the political status of the States lately in rebellion to the United States Government, and the rights of the people of the United States, are political questions, and are therefore clearly within the control of Congress, to the exclusion of the independent action of any and every other department of the Government.

Resolved, That there is no right, political. legal, or constitutional, in any State to secede or withdraw from the Union; that they may by wicked and unauthorized revolution and orce sever the relations which they have suswar with the United States, they subject themselves to all the rules and principles of

Resolved, That we are unalterably in favor of the Union of these States, and earnestly desire the legal and speedy restoration of all the States to their proper places in the Union, and establishment in each of them of influences of patriotism and devotion by which the whole nation shall be combined to carry forward triumphantly the principles of freedom and progress, until all men of all races shall everywhere beneath the flag of our country have accorded to them freely all that their virtues, intelligence, industry, patriot-

Resolved, That the organization in the unrepresented States assuming to be State gov ernments, not having been legally established, are not legitimate governments until recog

nized by Congress.

Resoived, That the welcome we have recieved from the loyal citizens of Philadelphia. under the roof of the time-honored hall in which the Declaration of Independencs was adopted, inspires us with an animating hope that the principles of just and equal governthe Republic at its origin, shall become the corner-stone of reconstruction.

Resolved, That we cherish with tender hearts the memory of the fearless patriotism, sublime faith and upright Christian life and generous nature of the martyr, President Lin-

Resolved. That we are in favor of universal liberty the world over, and feel the deepest sympathy with the oppressed people of all countries, and the struggles for freedom and the inherent right of all men to decide and control for themselves the character of the Government under which they live.

Resolved, That the lasting gratitude of the nation is due to the men who bore the brunt of the battle, and, in covering themselves with imperishable glory, have saved to the world its hope of free government; and in relying on the invincible soldiers who made the grand army of the Republic to be true to the principles for which they fought, we pledge them that we will stand by them in maintaining the honor due the saviors of the

Resolved, That, remembering with profound gratitude and love the precepts of ground, and gave them as good as they sent. Washington, we should accustom ourselves to consider the Union as "the primary" object of patriotic desire, which has heretofore sustained us with great power in our love for the Union when so many of our neighbors in the South were waging war for its destruction, our deep and abiding love for the memory of the Father of his Country. was great uproar and confusion. In answer | for the Union is more deeply engraven upon our hearts than ever.

> The delegates from Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and District of Columbia having determined that the buisiness for which the Convention was called had transacted, left for their homes.

> On Friday morning only the delegates from the States unrepresented in Congress were present. An address was adopted favoring negro

suffrage, against the earnest protest of John The adoption of this address was inform-

al, and binds no one to its support. The Convention then adjourned. The following is a correct list of the delegates

The secessionists, who involved the counfrom carrying out this plan in good faith.